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on the Cure of fever.

On



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¹
on the cure of fever.



As this remedy has lately ² been revived
of attention, ~~and has been~~ ^{and} substituted in
a degree for all others in the cure of
fevers, I shall ^{first deliver an account} ~~wishes to give a description~~
of the different ways in which it is used,
and afterwards make a few remarks
upon each of them.

1 Cold water is employed by way of affusion. The naked body is first placed
~~upon~~ in a large tub, or upon a hearth,
or floor, and three or four buckets of cold
water are dashed, or thrown over it.

The cold water when employed in this way
acts ^{1st Direct} as a stimulant ~~by~~ by the force with
which it descends upon the body, and
2nd as an indirect stimulant by the reaction

✓ The same thing is necessary where blisters
are applied . -

of the System After its restorative Operation.
 A new, or healthy Action is thus induced
 in the blood vessels, and the fever thereby
^{upheld or} cured. To ensure this new & healthy
 Action, a ^{that is excitability} Susceptibility to the action of
 the water, Dr. Jackson says very justly
 should be previously created by means of
 bleeding, purging, or emetics. I will add
 further to ensure even its safety, those
 depleting remedies are absolutely necessary.
 They should be occasionally repeated, lest
 the ^{or excitability} susceptibility of the system should
 be exhausted by ^{the} protracted Application of the cold
 water. Now the neglect of ~~the~~ previous deple-
 -tion in the yellow fever of 1793 in this city,
 the application of cold water did harm, or

V This inability in the System to secrete is founded ~~upon~~ not only upon ~~its~~ the suspension or Interruption of its excreability, but upon its undue tension which will not admit of it. -

VI 1 That its Use ~~was~~ is founded in ^{an erroneous} part upon ~~a~~ belief that the cause of fever is seated in the capillaries which terminate in the Skin, and that the remedy acts by removing a Passer upon ~~those~~ ^{at} the extremities of those small Vessels.

most of the 4
was useless in ~~many~~ ^{from} Cases in which it was
employed. The inability of the system to
react, the fluids were thrown with great
force upon the viscera, and obstructions
and death thereby sometimes ensued. ✓

To this mode of using Cold water for the cure
of fevers of great morbid Action I object
1st That it requires such an exact knowledge
of the state of the ~~state~~ of the system to render
it safe or useful, that it can ~~not~~ ^{not} be
applied by the common Attendants of
sick people without the constant Super-
intendence of a physician which is seldom
practicable.

3 It is attended with great uneasiness, &
sometimes with danger when employed
in cold weather.

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4th The Visceral congestions & inflammations
which generally take place in our Ac-
^{fevers} tute forbid the use of this.
Admitting some reaction to take place
after the effusion of the Cold Water, a
large portion of excitement could not
fail of being thrown upon those diseased
parts.

5th The Advantages to be expected from
the use of this remedy are to be obtained
with more safety & certainly from the
common depleting remedies. After
the ^{formation of the fever} ~~formation of the fever~~ the
~~I admitted formerly the benefits~~
~~to be derived~~ must the more Advocates
for the effusion of ^{concede} ~~concede~~
~~concede that the Cold Water~~ ^{concede} ~~applied by~~
~~in the manner we are speaking of, only~~ ^{that it}



defers the time of paroxysms, but does not
shorten the duration of the fever. It de-
tends, or rather prevents a fever only when
employed in its forming state.

Take notice Gent: I object to the affusion
of cold water in cases of great morbid action.
I shall hereafter advise speak of its efficacy
in cases of an opposite character.

As to the mode of using cold water, in
what I shall call effusion,
the body is ~~in~~ ^{thick}
placed in ~~the~~ ^{immersed} cold water,
so as to prevent the reaction
of the system, and thereby obtain its
exclusively sedative effects. In this manner
it is used with Bruce little as in the listless
cases of ~~inflammation~~ ^{useful}. It is most ~~useful~~
in this way when exercise is employed



with it by which the excitability of the
system is expended with the reduction of
its excitement. We read of a man being
cured of the plague ^{in the year 1665 in London} who jumped into the
Thames, and swam across to the
opposite shore, and Dr. Keene mentions
a similar case of a violent fever atten-
ded with delirium in a man who leaped
into the sea from one of the airy
Castle Indianan.

To this mode of applying Cold water
to the body ^{in violent fever} many all the objections might
be made that were urged against its
application. There are few patients that
would submit to it.

A 3rd mode of applying Cold water



8
The body in that class of cases which
is now under our consideration is
by what is called Abduction. The water
is applied universally, or partially by
means of a wet cloth or napkin many
two hours, or more or less frequently
according to circumstances. Employed
in this way it is an excellent remedy
of the common ^{remedies.} depleting. It lessens the
heat of the body, reduces the frequency &
force of the pulse, promotes a gentle
natural moisture of the skin, ~~to~~ relieves
pain, and often induces sleep. It is more-
over, always a safe remedy, and requires
no additional attendants to apply it. I
have employed it for many years both

✓ The water employed in this way should be at its lowest temperature of cold, and even ice may be added to it to increase its cooling.

...ally & partially, and long before the
 publication of DeCuvier's reports in its
 favour. I have seldom found the applica-
 tion of cold water to the whole body
 ... of our country.
 All its advantages are to be derived from
 washing the hands and feet in infusing
 ... in it for half an hour, or
 applying it to the head by means of
 a bladder, or by injecting into the
 ... in the way of Glyster. The
 ... the blood vessels - and the ... are
 a fluid, and cold water ^{or ice} applied ^{to any} ~~of the~~
^{part} of them is instantly felt through their
 whole extent. The ~~skin~~ whole skin ...
 ... cold water is applied to ~~the~~

to the end

to start not
nearly a point accustomed to the situation
as the hot ^{the} neck, and prostration of the Ar-
teries at the wrists during weather and
flower by, leaving the feet in cold water.
This remedy when employed in this partial
manner acts like nearly all other reme-
dies. We apply blisters to a part of the body
and that the whole skin & arterial
system is affected. In short
all the remedies we give act equally and
affect all part of the ^{the} body pro-
ducing their general effect. Cold water
when applied ^{is} partially,
exerts no violence to the moderate circulation of a
section. Does it not then it is necessary to
show to diminish their female humors in
order to be benefited by it. Dr Currie
forbids.



the Application of cold water to the body
 when there is partial Anæmia in any part
 of it; when the heat of the body is below
 its natural temperature, and when it is
excessively above it. To prohibit it
 otherwise when the body is generally, or par-
 tially covered with sweat. I have not con-
 sidered strictly to these rules. In the last
 case use it with an active patient in
 all the above states of the system. I do not
 consider the abstraction of heat as the only
 advantage we derive from the application
 of cold water to the skin. By contract-
 ing the diameter of the blood vessels, it pre-
 vents the ~~excessive~~ excitement & diminishes
 the circulation of the blood. nor does
 any disadvantage arise from checking

This is done with perfect safety to horses
when they are covered with sweat, but not
reduced in their strength by fatigue.

V It is ~~unsafe~~ equally safe prescribed in
the inflammatory state of the Arthritic
fever whether we call it Gout, or
Rheumatism, and in several of the
forms of eruptive fevers, as I shall say
hereafter. Hence the inverse Sympathy
which takes place between the lungs
and skin it is unsafe and unbeneficial
in all its degrees, accompanied with

partial or even ^{total} sweats by means
of the Cold Water, when they are accom-
panied with great fulness or tension
in the blood vessels. [†] Cold water applied by
means of Abstraction whether ~~general~~ ^{safe} to the
whole or to a part of the body, is perfectly
generally resorted to in the Acute and grave
of our Country after depleting remedies
have been used. It acts, not so much upon the
force of the blood vessels, and instead of deter-
mining the blood towards the ^{abdominal} viscera, gives
it a gentle centrifugal direction. Dr. Keen
has lately introduced the use of An-
aesthetic Sprits to the Skin instead of Cold Wa-
ter. ^{inflammation} It acts by the coldness it induces by
its rapid evaporation, but it is by far

✓ In the external application of ^{cold water to} the body
you will ~~have to~~ attend to the following
facts. It is felt most sensibly under the
arm pits. Pouring cold water under the shirt
flues so as to pass to the arm pits, is one
of the modes of punishing criminals in
the new jail of this city. I have once known
the circulation stopped at the wrists & hips
induced by applying a lump of ice to that
part of the body. 2 The Perineum. 3 the feet
4 the arms & back, ^{hands & face} ~~and the feet~~. The
insensibility of the ^{hands & face} ~~hands & feet~~ to cold then
the parts before mentioned, and their
~~the~~ sympathy with the whole body, is
owing to their not having the former spread,
and the latter nearly disposed by their habitual
exposure to cold air, and washing them daily
with cold water. 6th & lastly the head. The in-
sensibility to cold of the head is so great as
seldom to be affected with cold water alone.
It ^{generally} requires the addition of ice to it to ease
pain, or to reduce the pulse. —

too expensive for general use. V

2 The Minutes of Animal Food ^{artificial} should be ~~not~~ acted in favor of great ^{moderate} action. ~~Iron~~ Broths, milk and butter, should be prohibited, also spirits, wine, & small liquors and Cyder even in the most diluted state. The element should be liquid, and should consist of weak tea and Coffee - Oatmeal - Arrow root - rice, or Corn meal - Tapioca - Sago, made pleasant with lime juice and sugar, Sallory, potatoe - pea - or Asparagus broth, roasted Apples and the water in which wheat bread has been boiled. For several other articles of diet proper in inflammation & malarious fever. I refer you to Dr Johnson's ^{new} guide - a valuable little work published by the late Mr. Thompson is now to be had of his friend & Successor in his bookstore.

3 In the fever which we are now considering the Stimulus of sound and light should be abstracted. Company should be excluded from the room, ^{of persons} ~~the~~ ^{confining} with such persons and conversation with their attendants and even their physicians should be as sparing as possible. The stimulus of light should be excluded especially where there is ^{is} ~~very~~ ^{tendency} to delirium. Dr. Fuller ^{in 1809} found the pulse reduced eight strokes in a minute in a person in health by excluding the light from his room. A greater reduction of the pulse may reasonably be expected in a patient whose blood vessel have become preternaturally excitable by an inflammatory fever. The ^{is} ~~corrigative~~ ^{stimulation} of the stimulus being passive now the body should be covered, and the mind kept in a state



it is in 10, the latter, taking of course, as
given ~~then~~ ^{both} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~mean~~ ^{mean} the military
hospitals of the United States have heard
of a similar issue from it in private
practice. We have found the mischief of
prescribing for the name of a disease and
the danger of thereby contributing to the
spread of physicians of the highest rank
without regard to all those circumstances
which may both a disease & a remedy!
The stimulus of it should be allayed,
and the remedy which is often generated
by that stimulus should be allayed,
and washed out of our system by diluting
it with water is the ~~best~~ basis of this class
of medicines. It should be made pleasant
in a loquacious state
by being made into ~~tea or~~ ^{in a loquacious state} ~~poor~~ ^{poor} ~~liquor~~ ^{liquor}.



certain simple matters that dispose in
it. ~~They~~ These should be Balm, - ^{boiled} bread ~~bread~~
~~and~~ grape Germant and Blackberry
Juice, raw, or Dried Apples and Cherries
to be made into - to which may be added
Rice and ~~they should~~
be made ~~and~~ ^{Boiled} water. I have ~~tried~~
~~tried~~ these ~~drinks~~ be taken in large
and notations. I have multiplied them
in order to ^{prevent} the taste of the potage
being ~~tolerated~~ or ~~galled~~ with any one of them.
~~have~~ ~~after~~ ~~my~~ ~~the~~ ~~pleasure~~ ~~which~~ ~~various~~
~~and~~ ~~usually~~ ~~afford~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~pot~~ ~~last~~... but
I should ~~for the same reason~~ be made as
pleasant as possible in order to increase
the health. There are states of fever
which require drinks not included in
the list of them. They shall be
mentioned in this proper place.

more much has been said of the temperatures of drinks proper in fever. It has been the fashion lately, to advise them ^{in a} ~~to~~ ^{state} ~~as~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ - They may be proper in ~~certain~~ ^{some} cases of a moderate grade of fever, but neither hot nor cold drinks should be taken in that state of fever. ^{For} ~~of~~ which we are now prescribing. Hot drinks stimulate directly, and cold drinks indirectly by the reaction they excite in the stomach, and thus increase the fever. In opening that cold drinks when taken into the stomach produce reaction and thus increase the fever. I am aware that I contradict a favourite



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Opinion of Dr. Sumner. and that is, that cold
water is always safe & a ~~valuable~~ proper
~~is~~ in the stomach when it is so upon
the skin. I am sure this is not the case.
The stomach and the skin possess very
different degrees of cold sensibility & is
as well as to many other things. A draught
of cold water taken into the stomach when
the body is much heated in hot weather
often induces sudden death, whereas the
same water may be applied to the hands
feet and face with perfect safety. May
more, it may be thrown over the whole
body while covered with ~~fat~~ sweat from
heat without doing any harm, provided it
be done while the system is vigorous
enough.

There is a certain order ~~in~~ in the
operation of Cold Water upon the body in
gener. It is most sedative in the stomach,
next upon the skin - next in the This
is different according as the water is applied
to the ^{armpits, groins,} hands, feet - ~~as~~ arms & back - next
the inside of the bowels - last, and least, to the
head; hence the necessity of compressing
ice with the water which is applied to
the head.

V. opposes this prominent sensibility to the
action of cold water in a heated state of the
body, it is scarcely felt by the bowels when
injected into them. Of this I have seen
many instances in the Colic, & yellow
fever. It ~~can~~ gives ease, and excites a plea-
sant rather than a cold sensation. In
insensibility, the bowels and the head appear
to be upon a par. The Italian physicians

to react - From a want of knowledge
or Attention to these facts Drusie has
ascribed the sudden deaths of the persons
mentioned to drinking ^{of} ginis from drink-
ing cold water to their taking ^{it}
in a state of great debility & fatigue in
which case it is ~~not~~ ^{that} when it is ap-
plied to the ~~stomach~~. But this ^{is} not correct. These
persons ~~were~~ ^{were} destroyed by drinking
cold water ~~when~~ ^{under general} in a state of such excitement
from labor, and their death must often
be ascribed to the dyspepsia or inflammation
of the stomach totally different from
that which exists upon the surface of the
body. It is remarkable while the stomach

It is uniformly & proves cold water
to act ~~as~~ by a stimulation & not by a

= have proved this by injecting Glysters of cold
water in which ice has been dissolved in
the Dyeentery with Safety & Success. see Dr
Rosa.

a second opinion in the case of quinsy. In
 this & the case, why does he ascribe
 the solid effects of the cold water ^{phlegm} to the
 taken in to the flow of the body being
 in a state of debility from fatigue? If cold
 be stimulating it ought to do most good
 in this state of the system. But this is but
 one of several errors into which the Qu. Theory
 of the stimulating power of cold water has led.
 One is not only a ^{misapprehension} in its sedative
 action, but we can imagine no other
 manner of application to the human body,
 but as we employ it with safety
 in diseases, & particularly in fevers.
 In a return having excited the use
 of hot & cold water in cases of great need

Action, & proved to remark that tepid
water, that is water between 86°, & 96°
degrees of temperature should alone be taken
in them. It allays thirst best in a tepid
state. This has been proved by the experience
of labourers in the hottest weather in our
country. It has been proved more satisfactory
by a number of sailors who were put to an
allowance of water. a pint ^{a day} previously bear-
ed by a vertical line satisfied them for
nine days. Drinks taken in this tepid state
besides warming the body
counteract the tendency of the fibrile action
to increase the vital or animal properties
of the blood thus serve further to lessen
its quantity, and to obviate its tendency to
pass into the serous vessels, and thus to

✓ ~~Even where there is intense thirst. The~~
~~thirst in this case has probably been found~~
~~useful by fixing a large portion of mor-~~
~~-bid excitement ^{in the focus} and thereby preventing~~
~~its being thrown upon parts more essential~~
~~to life than the focus. ~~That~~ ~~that~~~~

✓ Recollect that I have considered thirst as a
disease, and as such, it ~~from~~ abstracts disease
from the brain and other parts more
essential to life than the focus. ~~So~~ In
this respect it acts like a salivation, or a
mercurial Angina. That this is the case, I
infer from the absence of thirst being a bad
sign in malignant fevers, and the restoration
of it after its absence, always favourable. The
practice of withholding drinks in violent
fevers did not originate with Harris.

prevent its being converted into membrane
and lastly they lessen the heat of the body &
promote the action of the Absorbents.

There has been a good deal of contro-
versy upon the subject of the quantity of
Food or Drink that ~~we~~ should be ta-
ken in fever. This question can only
be decided by observing the nature of
fever and regulating our practice by its
state & grade. The Spanish physicians
& Sydenham both us interdict the use of li-
quids of all kinds in the beginning of
fever, ^{Spanish} this practice somewhat moderated,
is correct. No more should be taken in
fevers of great morbid action ~~and~~ in
this first stage there is barely sufficient
to keep up a constant moisture in the

Physicians, now in the Island of Mirrona.
Celsus long ago remarked "that he that drinks
least, will soonest be relieved of his thirst, for
the fever will by this means soonest be cured."

I and I have heard of its allaying the
extreme thirst which takes place in
the Diabetes when suffered to dissolve in the
mouth. The more powerful ^{stimulus} of the salt,
overcomes the less powerful stimulus
from the disease of thirst, and perhaps
relieves further by inviting a flow of
saliva into the mouth.

2 mouth and to open thirst. A greater
 quantity distends the stomach & blood vessels
 thus ~~overcomes~~ opposes the benefits
 we expect from depletion & such. It
 from a pint to two half pints in a day &
 are not sufficient to ^{prevent} ~~keep~~ dryness in
 to abate ~~thirst~~ we must advise chewing
 of Apples or sucking Oranges or washing
 the mouth with Bleached Lin. or of rose
 Arabic water for that purpose. Vanuxem
 as that putting common salt into the
 mouths of domestic Animals in hot coun-
 tries lessens their thirst; Perhaps ^{it} would
 act in the same way in fever. Its Oper-
 ration must be ascribed to its inviting
 a flow of Saliva into the mouth. Chewing
 lead has been used for this purpose with

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Sweeps by persons suffering from the want
 of water at sea. In favor of the use of
 these substitutes for copious drinking in
 Genoa, we are told ^{these} ~~the~~ Soldiers who marched
 from Genoa to Liro under his David Baird
^{in the year 1804.}
 in a heat of 120 or 130 Degrees who drank
 least water, and only washed ^{their} mouths
 with ^{it} suffered the least from ^{that} heat.
 After the 2nd or 3rd day of fever of great morbid
 action when depleting remedies, or Abstinence
 have made room for liquids in the blood
 vessels, and when the fluids from the want
 of fresh stimulus begin to acquire a mor-
 bid acrimony, liquids may be taken
 in a more liberal quantity with safety
 and advantage and even before the pulse
 is reduced to its par of action.

Upon this subject I have only to add,
 that as it is necessary to ~~be~~ ^{supp} refuse drinks
 in the beginning of fevers though called
 for in the most intense thirst, so it is
 equally necessary to enforce their use when
 they are indicated though not required
 or called for by thirst, and even when they
 are disagreeable to our patients. This
 direction is founded upon the ignorance
 or derangement of nature in rarely pro-
 portioning her desire for liquids to the ex-
 -igences of the system in fevers. ~~The~~ ^{The} ~~facies~~
 like every other part of the facies partake
 of her folly and madness, and lose thus the
 regular and useful exercise of their function
 in determining the quantity of liquids
 necessary for our support & health.

V. Is derived from the external atmosphere,
and it cannot be avoided, the water it
should be removed from it. -

~~Second~~ The last thing I shall mention
The next class of ~~medicines~~
to be abstracted from patients in higher
fevers is one kind of bile whether
discharged from the body, or collected in
the liver from other causes. They
are all of a stimulating nature, and are
apt to increase the fever especially in an
excitable state of the blood vessels. ^{of the}

The next class of remedies are those
which divert ^{local} morbid excitement, congestion
~~and~~ inflammation, &c. from
parts that are essential to life in the first
degree to such as less essential to it. They
are all such as have been treated of
under the first head of Warrants,
also certain other remedies. These
are 1. The Neutral Salts. The first of



these is Nitre. It acts powerfully upon the
Stomach, and thus reduces excitement in
the bloodvessels, which soon discovers
itself in the diminished force & frequency
of the pulse. It is not necessary for its Ac-
tion to be felt in nausea or vomiting in
order to it, producing its salutary effects, for
great morbid action may exist in the
Stomach, & yet no sensation attend it, as
I shall say hereafter. The powerful Action
of nitre upon this viscus is evident from
the Dyspepsia which succeeds its long
use in putrid or very low corruption. Its dose
is from ten to twenty grains according to
the frequency of its exhibition. It is seldom
borne by the Stomach in the bilious
or Gouty States of fever.



49
~~Glauber and Epsom salts~~ now called
The Sulphates of Soda, ^{potash} and the Sulphate of
Magnesia. The Tartrate of Potash ~~and~~
the Acetate of Ammonia are all common
and useful medicines in this state of fever,
even in large doses when we wish them
to act as ~~to act as~~ gentle purges, & in small
doses when we wish them to act as
Purgatives in reducing the pulse. The
Tartrate of Potash is particularly useful
in bilious fevers & the Acetate of Ammonia
of ~~is~~ preferred ~~where there is~~ ^{fever} ~~is attended with~~
as a vomiting.

① The Sal Soda and Potash both act in
a subtle degree upon the blood vessels thro'
the medium of the Pores act in reducing
their frequency & force. This has



been proved by ~~the~~ ^{an} number of experi-
ments made in D^r Elijah Griffiths of
this City.

2 Certain preparations of i. Mercury.
These are numerous as you will perceive
by consulting Dispensatories & the writers
upon the Materia Medica. I have con-
stantly preferred Tartar Emetic to them
as being most certain & most man-
ageable in its operation. It determines
powerfully to the Skin, that is, tends to
equalize the deranged actions of the
blood vessels when it excites a nausea,
but there is good reason to believe that
like Nitre it has that effect without
exciting any irritation in the
stomach.



For many years I have combined $\frac{1}{8}$ of a
 grain of it with ten grains of nitre,
 and given them ~~in~~ every two hours in
 inflammatory fevers. In colic, and
 bilious habits I sometimes add half a
 grain of Calomel to this powder. It
 has obtained the name of Antimonial
 powder from its Antimony Constituting
 the most active ingredient in it.
 It performs every thing in ^{high} fevers when
 properly administered, that can be
 expected from James's boasted fever
 powder and with much more cer-
 tainty & safety. Permit me to recom-
 mend it to your general use. ^{re} ~~James~~
 Calomel should be omitted in it after



20.
a day or two earlier, we wish to exhibit
a salivation in which case it is also
more promptly upon the salivary gland
than when exhibited in any other way.

The Iuncta Soluta root, or Polygala is
related to the family of *geraniaceae* or *tantar*
family in its effects in fever, of a higher
order. It induces a centrifugal
action upon the fluids by a
powerful action upon the stomach. It
has been employed chiefly in the Sy-
mptomatic states of fever particularly pneumonia,
Rheumatism of the trachea-
itis.

The sugar of lead has lately been given
to induce morbid action of the blood vessels. It has

that effect to a great degree in the same degree
 state of fever - , I am ^{now} rather in its favor
 of hemorrhage from from any over exertion
 of the system, disposition to induce Colic when
 given for ~~any~~ a length of time, I have
 determined from its use. It has had that
 effect in every use of Spigelia in which I
 have given it to adult patients.

The Digitalis purpurea, or Foxglove has been
 introduced into practice for the purpose of adjuv-
 ing the pulse in the typhoid & synochal states
 of fever. It acts like the haze of lead by de-
 pressing the irritability of the arterial system.
 I have used it in the Typhoid & Synochal
 states of fever, but with so little success
 that I cannot recommend its use to
 you. All the physicians who advise it,

limits its use to that state of fever in which the pulse is full or tense. In these cases the Sweet should be preferred as being more safe and certain. It never fails to do harm in a torpid state of the pulse.

The external application of Sweet Oil has been much commended in cases of great solid action or of ~~the external application~~ ^{the} ~~of~~ ^{the} Sweet Oil ~~of~~ should be applied by means of a feather, or with a gentle hand, for if ^{it} be applied by friction, it is the ~~the~~ inflammatory state of fever it never fails to do harm, by increasing the action of the blood vessels, and imparting to the blood a centripetal determination. I think it probable that the friction which is used to the body with in order as it sup- posed to convey the universal ointment



into the system in the yellow fever is generally hurtful. But there are other cases of fever in which friction with oil does harm, and that is in the delicate state of the skin which takes place in the gangrenous or technical state of fever. Dr Puzos says in the bilious fever of upper Egypt it produced a general tetanosis upon the skin and thus did mischief. When applied in a gentle manner I believe it has done service. From the experiments of Dr Jackson of Georgia it appears that it reduces the pulse, in force and frequency. Piso speaks of it as a common remedy of the hyochrous fortis of South America. It has lately been used with success in the plague in Asia & Africa. It was a common remedy among the ancient Jews. Hence we find it

is for common use in a town which
is as yet unable to afford the business
of printing.

recommended by the Apostle James in the
New Testament. It is too expensive & troublesome.

White dissolved in Vinegar has been
employed as an external remedy in the
yellow fever of the West Indies in its syno-
chous ^{state}. I have used it with advantage in
the acute state of Rheumatism. Perhaps it
acts only by conveying off the heat of the
body by means of evaporation.

Tight ligatures around the extremities
by ~~the~~ suspending the return of Venous
blood to the Viscera, tend to lessen the
morbid ^{excitement} action in the their blood vessels,
and thus to dispose them to resume
their healthy Actions.

Dr Hall of Vienna advises the prevention
of Sleep as the means of lessening great
morbid Action. His words are "Nō
one knows how much ~~repressing~~ restraining a

V It produces this effect more certainly
if promptly than any other remedy. It
should not be continued too long, when
unduly protracted, it becomes exquisitely
painful and distressing. It was one of
the modes ^{of suffering torture} employed by the government
of France to compel the protestants to
renounce their religion, and it is said
it produced more apostates than any
other mode of torture.

patient from sleep in a high fever, & how much
wakefulness weakens a high fever & prevents a
delirium." Vol III Rat. medendi p 109. I am

disposed to think highly of this remedy from
having often observed the effects of sleep impro-
ving or increasing delirium. It is moreover
calculated to dissipate ^{the} excitability, & thus to re-
duce the morbid excitement of the blood vessels.

✓ ~~With~~ There Gent: we finish our Ac-
tion, in which I include the hypochus
fortis, the hypocha - the hypochula - the Syno-
choid, and the hypochus kritis states of fever.

